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Some comments about notes A, B and C.

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Abstract

We provide some complements to the notes A, B and C by M. Yor, and we use freely his main references.

About note A : the Keating-Snaith philosophy.

- For every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the Keating-Snaith conjecture gives the leading order of the $2k^{th}$ moment of the Riemann zeta function on the critical axis. One may ask for the next terms in this expansion. In [3], it is conjectured that there exists a polynomial P_k with degree k^2 such that for any $\epsilon > 0$ and any weight function g (for example $g = \mathbb{1}_{[0,T]}$)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \left| \zeta \left(\frac{1}{2} + it \right) \right|^{2k} g(t) dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} P_k \left(\log \frac{t}{2\pi} \right) \left(1 + O \left(t^{-1/2+\epsilon} \right) \right) g(t) dt.$$

This generalizes the Keating-Snaith conjecture and gives another heuristics for the appearance of the constant $H_{Mat}(k)$: this constant arises naturally from a general recipe enabling to conjecture moments of shifted L-functions (see subsection 2.1 in [3]).

- Selberg (resp Keating and Snaith) obtained a central limit theorem for $\log \zeta(1/2 + it)$ ($0 \leq t \leq T$ and $T \rightarrow \infty$) (resp $\det(\text{Id} - u)$, u being Haar-distributed on $U(n)$, and $n \rightarrow \infty$).

There is no hope to get convergence in law to a non-zero random variable with finite moments, after normalization, for $\zeta(1/2 + it)$

itself (resp: $\det(\text{Id} - u)$) because its k^{th} moment is conjectured (resp: proved) to have order $(\log T)^{k^2}$ (resp: n^{k^2}). More precisely, let $X_n = \det(\text{Id}_n - u)$ and suppose that there exists a sequence of constants $(c(n), n \geq 0)$ and a random variable X , not identically 0, with finite moments, such that $c(n)X_n \xrightarrow{\text{law}} X$. Necessarily $\mathbb{E}(c(n)^k |X_n|^k) \sim c(n)^k a(k) n^{k^2}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and the latter sequence must converge to $0 < \mathbb{E}(|X|^k) < \infty$. The case $k = 1$ implies $c(n) \sim c/n$ for a constant $c > 0$, while the case $k = 2$ implies $c(n) \sim d/n^2$ for a constant $d > 0$, leading to a contradiction.

- The proof of

$$\det(\text{Id}_n - A_n) \stackrel{(\text{law})}{=} (1 - M_{11}) \det(\text{Id} - A_{n-1})$$

(with the notations of the note A) is a little delicate, as it relies on the following suitable choice of the transformations $(M_n, n \geq 1)$: they need to be reflections, i.e.: $\text{Id}_n - M_n$ must have rank 0 or 1: for this choice

$$\det \left(\text{Id}_n - M_n \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \right) = (1 - M_{11}) \det(\text{Id}_{n-1} - A_{n-1}),$$

as proved in [1].

About note B : Selberg's integrals and the derivatives of the characteristic polynomial.

- The Selberg's distributions (as they are called in Section 2) are often referred to in the literature as the Jacobi distributions.
- From a decomposition as a product of independent random variables, the density of the first derivative of the characteristic polynomial is obtained, for the Haar measure on $SO(2n+1)$ conditioned to have one eigenvalue at 1. This agrees with Nina Snaith's results. In the same manner, the asymptotics of the density of the first non-zero derivative can be obtained, for any Jacobi and circular Jacobi ensembles. Moreover, this can be determined jointly at points 1 and -1 (:Jacobi ensemble) and at point 1 jointly for the real and imaginary parts (:Jacobi circular ensemble). See [2].

About note C : from Selberg's central limit theorem to total disorder. Consider the Euler product of the zeta function. Taking the logarithm gives $-\log(1 - p^{-s}) \approx p^{-s}$ as $p \rightarrow \infty$. If $X(T) \rightarrow \infty$ and $X(T) = O(T)$, then the following convergence in law holds :

$$(1) \quad \frac{\sum_{p \leq X(T)} p^{-\frac{1}{2} + iUT}}{\sqrt{\log \log X(T)}} \xrightarrow{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\mathcal{N}_1 + i \mathcal{N}_2),$$

with U uniform on $(0, 1)$ and $\mathcal{N}_1, \mathcal{N}_2$ independent standard normal variables. The above result relies on basic ergodic theory, and hinges on the fact that the $\log p$'s are linearly independent over \mathbb{Q} . A result by Selberg shows that partial sums like the LHS of (1) give a good approximation (in L^2 norm) for the zeta function, on the critical line.

Hence the above paragraph makes Selberg's central limit theorem intuitive. Thus, its multidimensional generalization which is the subject of note C may be thought of as intuitive because a multidimensional analogue of (1) holds.

References

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